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England without regulated
vice

London

1901

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Friends' association for abolishing state regulation of vice
England without regulated vice...
London 1901 D in O 8 p

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No 11

ENGLAND

*Without Regulated
Vice.*

[A Pamphlet showing the reduction in directions
in Maniaes caused by Vice since the abolition
of the C.D. Act.]

LONDON

PRIFYD'S ASSOCIATION FOR ABOLISHING SLAVE
REGULATION OF VICE.

47, Devonshire Chambers, Devon-gate, WINDSOR, E.C.

1901

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

GRATIS.

3371
22

No 11

ENGLAND

*Without Regulated
Vice.*

(A Pamphlet showing the reduction in all directions
in Maladies caused by Vice since the abolition
of the C.D. Acts.)

LONDON.

FRIENDS' ASSOCIATION FOR ABOLISHING STATE
REGULATION OF VICE.

47, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

1901.

ENGLAND WITHOUT REGULATED VICE.

ABOLITIONISTS do not base their movement on statistics, but on the higher grounds of morality and justice.* It is nevertheless an interesting fact that official figures in every possible direction show a reduction in maladies caused by vice in England from 1884 onwards. The Contagious Diseases Acts were repealed in 1886, but had been previously suspended in 1883, so that from 1884 onwards England has been free completely from the Regulation system.

Before repeal in England, and often on the Continent, the remark has been made by supporters of the Contagious Diseases system that whilst they could not show that the "Regulation" had done any particular good in reducing disease, yet its existence prevented the country from going to the bad altogether, from a physical point of view. But here, on a large scale, in one of the greatest countries of Europe from the point of view of population, we have from 1884 had a land entirely without regulation, and instead of disease increasing, the figures show a reduction in every direction. The facts are making a considerable impression on the Continent, in quarters untouched by moral arguments. From the purely medical standpoint it is felt that the police regulations of enforced imprisonment in hospital, long after the patient has reached perfect health from a general point of view, in order that she may be mistakenly certified as "safe" for a life of vice,† is the means of driving many to hide

* Some extracts on this subject from the speeches of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Stansfeld will be found at the end of this pamphlet.

† The Contagious Diseases Acts of 1864 provided for detention of this kind in the case of women for three months, the Act of 1866 for six months, of 1869 for nine months, whilst the Bill proposed in 1883 to take the place of the Contagious Diseases Acts (but never passed) provided for an unlimited period. Jonathan Hutchinson and other great specialists do not allow men to marry until twelve months after the last symptoms of the malady have disappeared. In any case the absurdity is evident of locking up the women long after they are perfectly able to earn their living in an honest way, unless the ratepayers are also willing to find the large sums of money necessary to lock up otherwise perfectly healthy men until all taint, or possible taint, of the malady has passed.

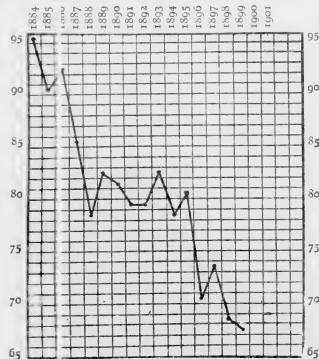
their maladies until they have reached the acute form (now so rare in England), so dangerous to themselves and others. The following are the figures since abolition in Eng and.

1.—THE CIVIL POPULATION.

DEATHS FROM VENEREAL MALADIES, ALL AGES, PER MILLION OF INHABITANTS.

1884 ... 95	1890 ... 81	1896 ... 70
1885 ... 90	1891 ... 79	1897 ... 73
1886 ... 92	1892 ... 79	1898 ... 68
1887 ... 85	1893 ... 82	1899 ... 67
1888 ... 78	1894 ... 78	1900 ...
1889 ... 82	1895 ... 80	1901 ...

Figures until 1899 taken from page lxxi. 62nd Ann. Report Registrar-General, printed March 1st, 1901.

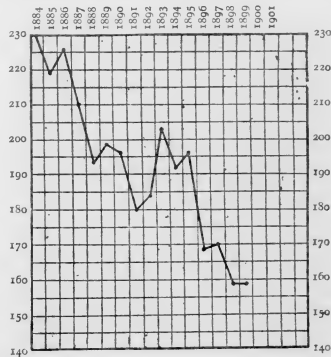


II.—HEREDITARY MALADIES.

DEATHS FROM VENEREAL MALADIES, CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, PER 100,000 LIVING.

1884 ... 230	1890 ... 197	1896 ... 169
1885 ... 219	1891 ... 180	1897 ... 170
1886 ... 226	1892 ... 184	1898 ... 159
1887 ... 210	1893 ... 204	1899 ... 159
1888 ... 193	1894 ... 192	1900 ...
1889 ... 199	1895 ... 196	1901 ...

Figures of total deaths under this age taken from the various reports of the Registrar-General until that of 1899, printed March 1st, 1901; compared with the average of population under this age, as shown by the figures of the various census reports.

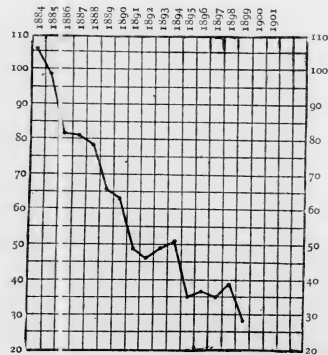


III.—RECRUITS REJECTED

ON ACCOUNT OF SYPHILIS, AFTER TWO MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, THREE MONTHS APART, PER 10,000 APPLYING FOR ENLISTMENT:—

1884 ... 106	1890 ... 63	1896 ... 37
1885 ... 98	1891 ... 49	1897 ... 35
1886 ... 82	1892 ... 46	1898 ... 39
1887 ... 81	1893 ... 49	1899 ... 27
1888 ... 78	1894 ... 51	1900 ...
1889 ... 66	1895 ... 35	1901 ...

Figures taken from the Annual Report of the Army Medical Department, up till the one for 1899, issued from the War Office in May, 1901.

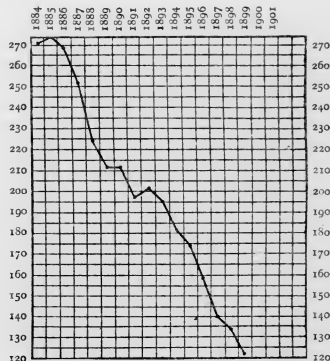


IV.—HOME ARMY.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL FOR VENEREAL MALADIES PER 1,000 MEN OF THE STRENGTH.

1884 ... 271	1890 ... 212	1896 ... 158
1885 ... 275	1891 ... 197	1897 ... 140
1886 ... 267	1892 ... 201	1898 ... 134
1887 ... 252	1893 ... 195	1899 ... 122
1888 ... 224	1894 ... 182	1900 ...
1889 ... 212	1895 ... 174	1901 ...

Figures taken from the Annual Reports of the Army Medical Department, up till the one for 1899, issued from the War Office in May, 1901.

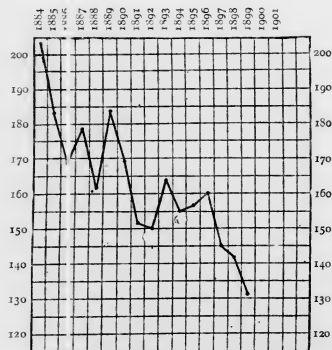


V.—HOME STATION OF THE NAVY.

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL FOR VENEREAL MALADIES
PER 1,000 MEN OF THE STRENGTH.

1884 ..	203	1890 ...	169	1896 ...	160
1885 ..	183	1891 ...	152	1897 ...	145
1886 ..	168	1892 ...	150	1898 ...	142
1887 ..	178	1893 ...	164	1899 ...	131
1888 ..	152	1894 ...	155	1900 ...	
1889 ..	184	1895 ...	157	1901 ...	

Figures taken from the Annual Statistical Reports of the Navy, until the most recent for 1899, issued August 3rd, 1900.



As has been said again and again, Abolitionists are in favour of helping the suffering in every possible way. The inhuman action of the Government of India in closing the hospitals in 1893, and so causing disease to continue to increase, and thus laying the foundation of the present re-introduction of the system there, never had our sympathy. A homely illustration may serve to illustrate our real standpoint. A burglar attempts to get into a house, and in so doing breaks his leg. We are all in favour of carefully taking him to the hospital and seeing that he has proper attention there. But we are not in favour of putting ladders to our windows, with feather beds underneath, to prevent burglars from breaking their legs.* And what is common sense with regard to the burglar has also, by the English figures, been proved to be common sense with regard to regulated vice.

So strongly was this felt at the recent Congress at Lyons,† that a number of leading men, publicists, lawyers, and doctors, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:—

The Congress condemning once more the regulation of prostitution and maintaining its absolute inefficacy from the point of view of the prophylaxy of venereal maladies;

Calls with all its force upon the organizations of all countries that their establishments of medical help shall be open as widely to these maladies as to all others, exempt from all restraint, and without any distinction of persons.

The phrase "exempt from all restraint," means that women, as well as men, shall be free to leave the hospital as soon as they are strong enough to earn a honest livelihood. The question of possible infection in such cases being a voluntary one on the part of those infected, the State has no duties to perform similar to that of the segregation of fever patients.

MAURICE GREGORY.

* The "burglars" of the market of vice are the male profligates, in whose supposed interests and that of their unfortunate future wives and children, regulation is enforced. It is their money which lies at the root of the whole system of procureurs, souteneurs, and the women- (and sometimes child-) victims of the traffic.—[M. G.]
† Held May, 1901.

THE TRUE PLATFORM OF THE ABOLITIONIST CAUSE.

The Rt. Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, for many years Parliamentary leader of the Repeal movement, gave his first speech in the Abolitionist cause at Bristol, on October 15th, 1874, in the course of which he said:—

"If we believe that humanity is governed by a providential law, that law can come only from One source, and can be but One, and it is impossible that a human law, which sins against the law of morals, can contribute permanently even to the physical well-being of mankind. . . . Let us imagine the 2,000 prostitutes (now under the Acts) increased to 50,000, and the Acts working perfectly smoothly, and successfully; the disease immensely diminished, and its worst form stamped out. What then? What then, I ask? Are these very men so perverted or so blinded as not to perceive the evil which they seek to do—the path of vice made smooth, easy, and safe; our souls invited to tread upon it, with provision for their physical safety, and under the sanction of Government itself. . . .

There is no physical evil consequent upon vice—and its penalties, most dreadful though they may be, much though I desire, earnestly though I desire that everything should be done, which would give no immoral example, to assuage the sufferings and evils of the unfortunate, and even of the wicked—nevertheless, I say that there is no evil of that kind which can compare with the physical evil which comes upon a race from the utter corruption of morals. No reader of history can dispute that proposition; and never was there a people in the history of the world which became universally corrupt, which, under the providence of God, did not become enslaved, or pass away."

In a speech delivered in the middle of his career, at Neumeier Hall, London, on October 25th, 1881, to a conference of delegates of the Repeal Associations, he said:—

"I have always said, and I repeat it here, that, to my mind, the most damning evidence against the Acts would be the proof of their complete hygienic success. (Loud cheers.) And I do not say this from the moral standpoint only; I say it from the hygienic standpoint; from the most lofty hygienic standpoint. If you could, by this legislation, guarantee what you profess to guarantee, that people might practise sexual vice without incurring the danger of the diseases incident to vice, you would not only demoralise the people, but you would physically degenerate and ruin the population."

And in his last public speech delivered at St. Martin's Town Hall, London, on July 9th, 1897, Sir James Stansfeld said:—

"We have always said, and argued, and always proved, that these proposals and plans never have rendered, never can, and never will render vice safer or safe. And it is part of our belief and part of our position, from which we shall never swerve or budge, that it is impossible to reduce disease if you refuse to apply yourself in the first instance to the reduction and diminution of sexual vice which is its cause."

Friends' Association for Abolishing State Regulation of Vice, 47, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.

INTENTIONAL SECOND EXPOSURE

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